

Trends from the California Children's Healthy Eating and Exercise Practices Survey (1999-2003):

Changes in campaign recall, knowledge, behavior, and body mass index

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UCD Brown Bag Lecture

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broccoli bananas carrots















Funding

- United States Department of Agriculture Food Stamp Program
- The California Endowment
- California Department of Food and Agriculture









CalCHEEPS











Survey Purpose

- Fills a monitoring gap no comprehensive statewide surveys on nutrition for 9-11 year-old age group
- Includes dietary and physical activity practices on a typical school day; knowledge, attitudes, beliefs; 5 a Day— Power Play! Campaign awareness
- Campaign evaluation and improvement





Sample Selection

- Market research panel population
- Quota sampling based on CPS
- Demographically diverse
- English-speaking sample







Administration

- Years: 1999, 2001, & 2003
- Conducted April June/July
- Parent-assisted 2-day food and physical activity diary: Mailed, filled out, and returned
- Unassisted follow-up telephone interview





Sample and Response Rate

- ~2000 qualified households
- Returned food/activity diary
 - -N = 814,754, & 632
 - -41%, 35%, & 29% response rate
- Completed telephone interview
 - -N = 394, 369, & 379
 - -51%, 53%, & 68% response rate







California Children's 5 a Day-Power Play! Campaign











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Campaign Description

Behavioral Objectives

- Eat 5 or more servings of FV every day
- Engage in at least 60 minutes of PA every day
- Increase participation in federal food assistance programs

Primary Target

 9- to 11-year-old children, primarily low income

Secondary Targets

- Parents of 9- to 11year-old children
- Adult intermediaries, opinion leaders, and policy makers





Campaign Components

- Regional lead agencies
- Implementation in 6 channels
 - Schools
 - CYOs
 - Supermarkets
 - Farmers' Markets
 - Food Services/Restaurants
 - Local Promotions/Media
- Coordination among channels and partners



Campaign Components

- Free materials to qualified agencies
 - User-friendly and appealing to kids
 - English and Spanish handouts









Social Ecological Model

Regional coalitions; media advocacy; improving access to f/v and safe environments for active play

Influencing food policies at schools and community youth organizations; working with retailers to improve selection and availability of f/v; school salad bars and gardens

Social Structure, Policy

Influencing teachers and youth leaders; improving acceptability among peers; group activities

Community

Educate policy makers; media advocacy; partner with advocacy groups

Organizational

Activities in multiple channels; Media

Interpersonal

Individual









Program Growth

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Campaign Regional Lead Agencies	3	4	7	11	10	11
Region Funding	\$225 K	\$480 K	\$765 K	\$1.15 M	\$1.1 M	\$2.2 M
<i>Campaign</i> Direct Reach	50 K	100 K	247 K	205 K	225 K	250 K
Campaign Consumer Impressions	N/A	530 K	6 M	25.2 M	26.2 M	61.1 M
School District Local Incentive Awardees	10	26	33	36	44	42
County Offices of Education	0	1	3	5	7	11

Notes: Direct contacts are person to person interactions with targeted children lasting 5 or more minutes. Consumer impressions generated from local promotions and media are categorized as indirect contacts.

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Campaign Reach

	1999	2001	2003
4 th & 5 th Grade Enrollment (Potential Reach)	493 K	980 K	980 K
Campaign Direct Reach	100 K	205 K	250 K
Campaign Direct Contacts: % Reached	20%	21%	26%
Campaign Consumer Impressions	530 K	25.2 M	61.1 M
Campaign Indirect Contacts	1.1	25.7	62.3
Total Contacts	1.3	25.9	62.7

Notes: Direct contacts are person to person interactions with targeted children lasting 5 or more minutes. Consumer impressions generated from local promotions and media are categorized as indirect contacts.

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Mass Media Culture





































Ranked Exposure Sources

2001

- 1. TV Spots (77)
- 2. School (19)
- 3. Radio (6)
- 4. Newspaper/ Magazine/ Book (6)
- 5. Billboards/ Posters (4)
- 6. CYO/ Boys & Girls Clubs /Scouts (3)
- 7. Family (2)
- 8. Friends (2)

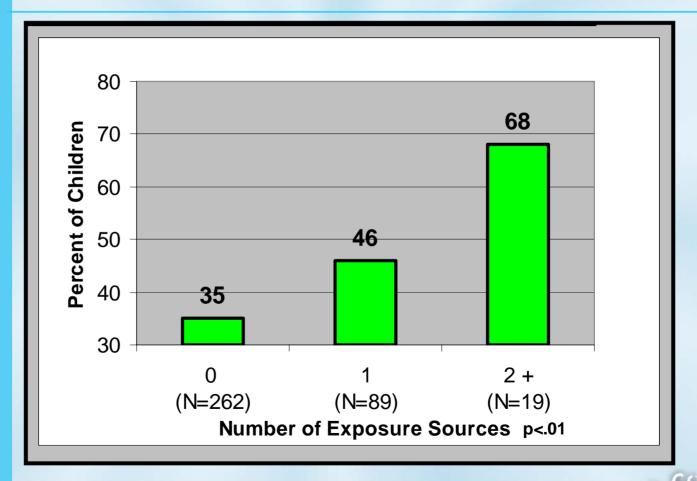
2003

- 1. TV Spots (152)
- 2. School (32)
- 3. Billboards (11)
- 4. Radio (10)
- 5. Family (10)
- 6. Newspaper (7)
- 7. CYO/ Boys & Girls Clubs /Scouts (6)
- 8. Friends (5)
- 9. Magazine (5)
- 10. Church (4)
- 11. Supermarket (2)

Notes: TV spots are asked directly; Other responses are unsolicited.

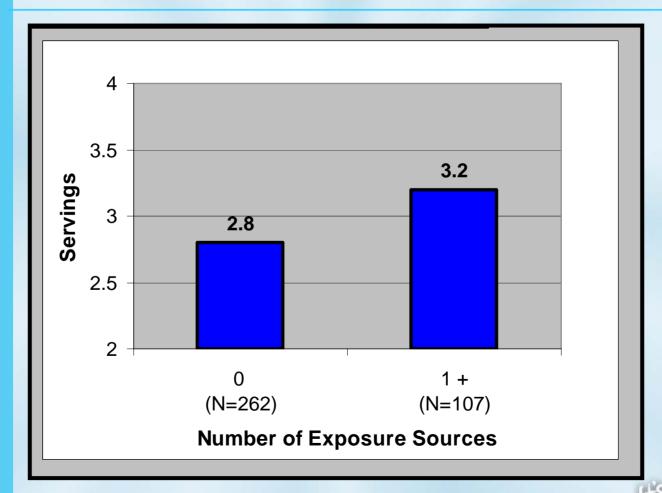


Belief That 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Are Needed for Good Health Increased with Each Additional Campaign Exposure Source, 2001



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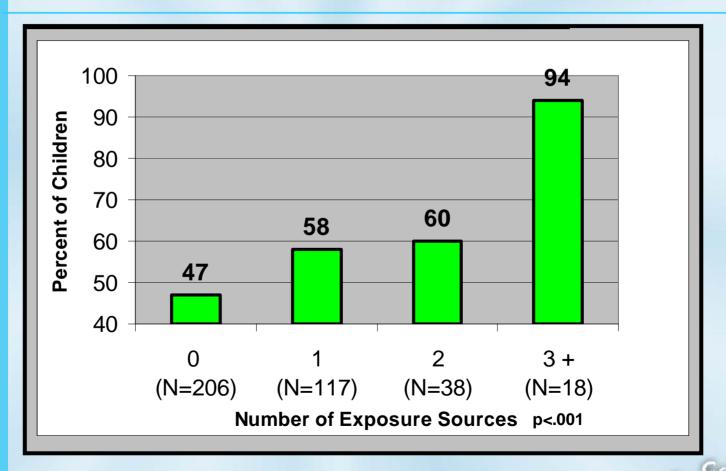
Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables Was Higher Among California Children Recalling the Campaign, But Not Significantly, 2001







Belief That 5 Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Are Needed for Good Health Increased with Each **Additional Campaign Exposure Source, 2003**



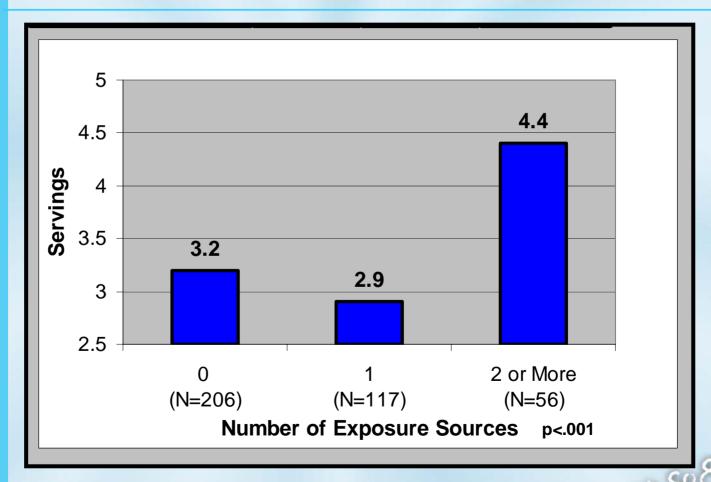




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Consumption of Fruits and Vegetables Was Highest Among California Children Reporting Two or More Exposure Sources, 2003







Campaign Recall Trends



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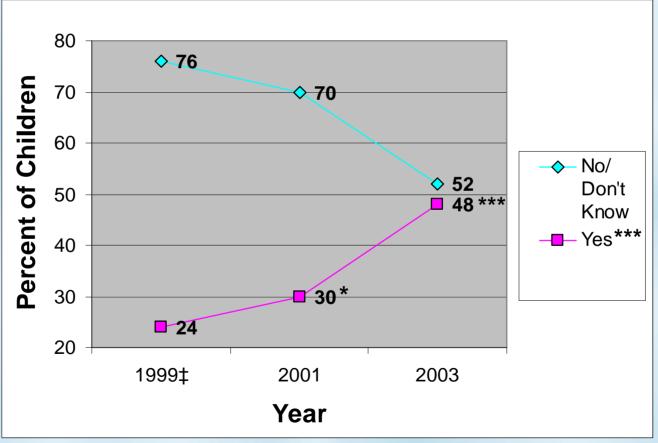


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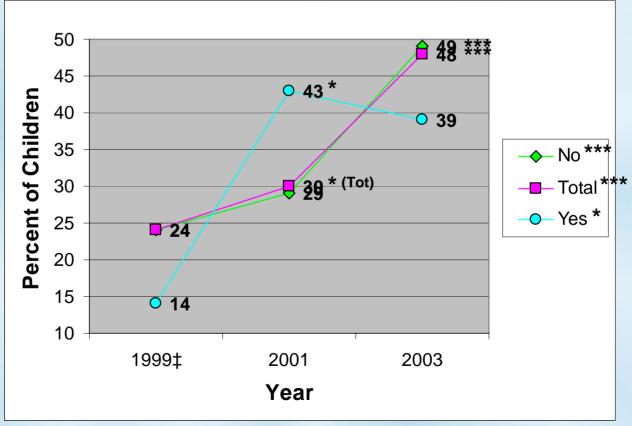
Recall of the 5 a Day—Power Play! Campaign Doubled from 1999 to 2003



Notes: * p<.05; *** p<.001; [‡] Campaign awareness only included TV spots in 1999; Children who recalled the *California Children's 5 a Day—Power Play! Campaign* vs. others (i.e. "no" and "don't know").



Children from Households Using Food Stamps Showed a 25% Gain in Recall



Notes: * p<.05; *** p<.001; † Campaign awareness only included TV spots in 1999; Children who recalled the *California Children's 5 a Day—Power Play! Campaign* vs. others (i.e. "no" and "don't know").



























Nutrition Knowledge - 1999







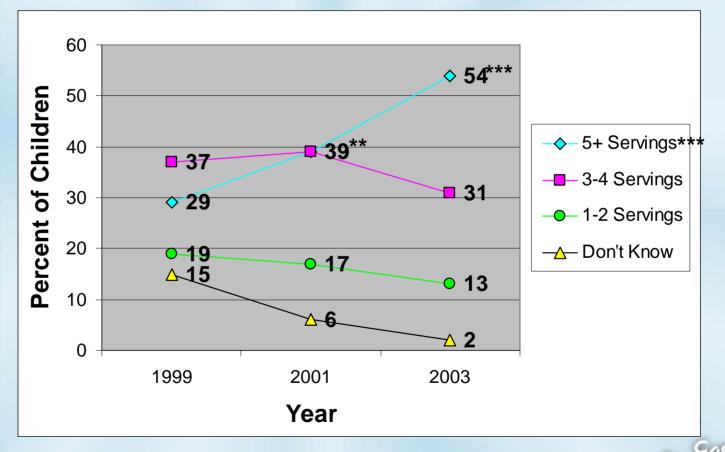






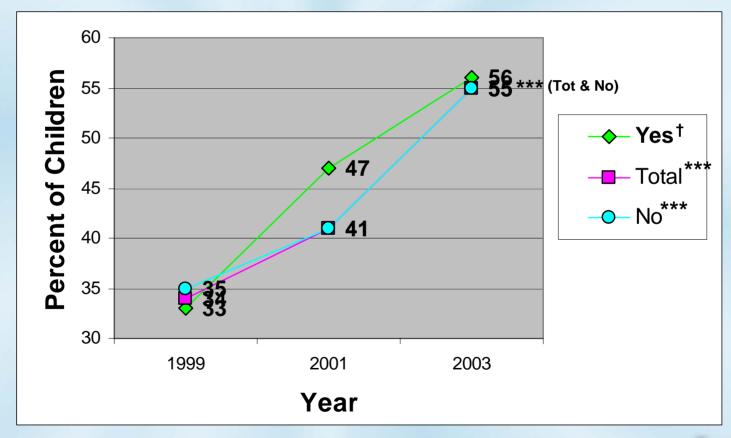
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Belief That 5 or More Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Are Needed for Good Health Increased from 1999 to 2003



Notes: ** p<.01; *** p<.001; Children who believe 5+ srvgs of FV vs. others (4 or less srvgs of FV and "don't know").

Belief Increased 23% Among Children from Households Using Food Stamps



Notes: *** p<.001; †Approaching statistical significance at p=.074. Children who believe 5+ srvgs of FV vs. others (4 or less srvgs of FV); <u>Excludes</u> those reporting "don't know."









Increased Campaign Recall and Knowledge



























Behavior Trends



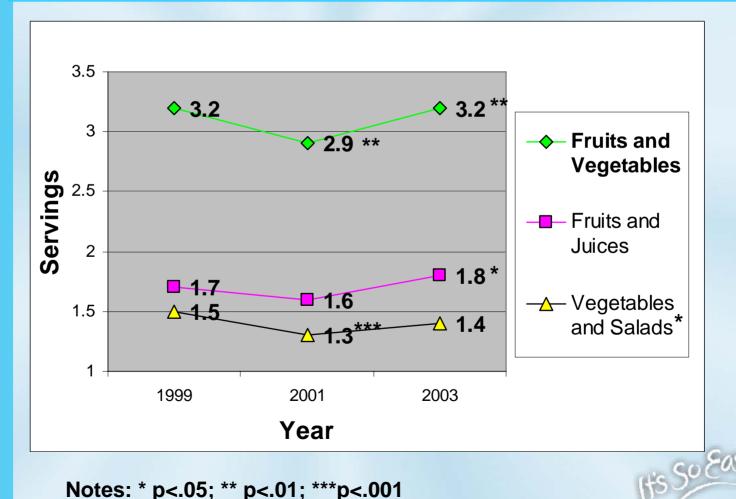






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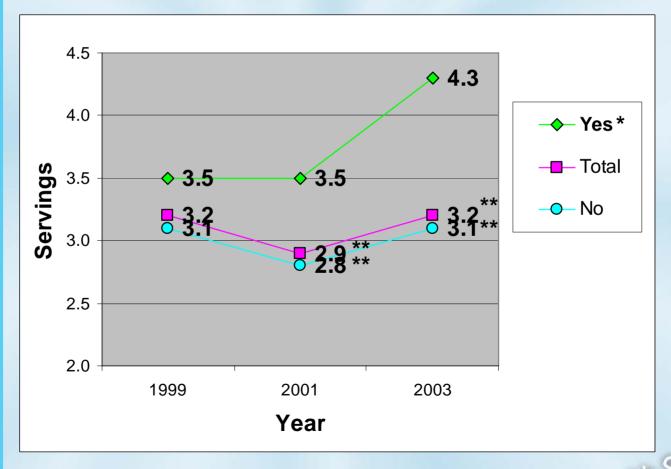
Mean Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Reported By California Children Dipped in 2001 and Returned in 2003





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Gains in Mean Servings of Fruits and Vegetables Were Highest in Children from Households Using Food Stamps



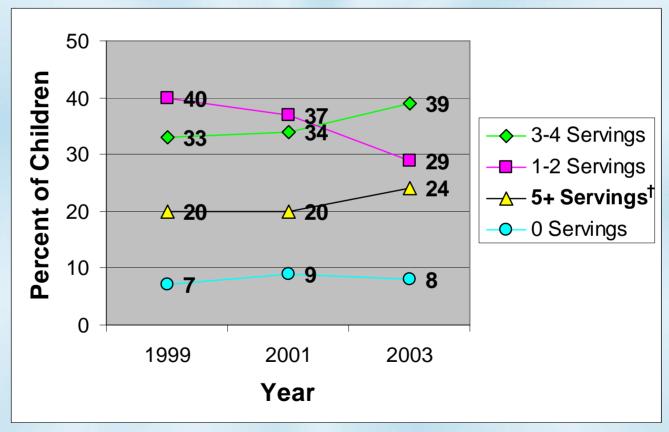
Notes: * p<.05; ** p<.01





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Reported Consumption of 5 a Day Among California Children Rose from 1999 to 2003



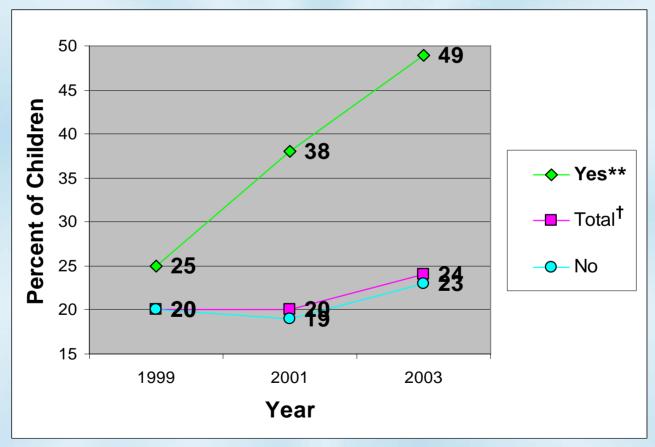
Notes: †Approaching statistical significance at p=.077.







Gains in Consumption of 5 a Day Doubled **Among Children from Households Using Food Stamps**



Notes: ** p<.01; †Approaching statistical significance at p=.077.





Fruit and Vegetable Intake Increased

PEANUTS Classics By Charles M. Schulz







proceoli bananas ca



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Gains in Minutes of Vigorous Activity and Meeting the Physical Activity Guideline Among California Children

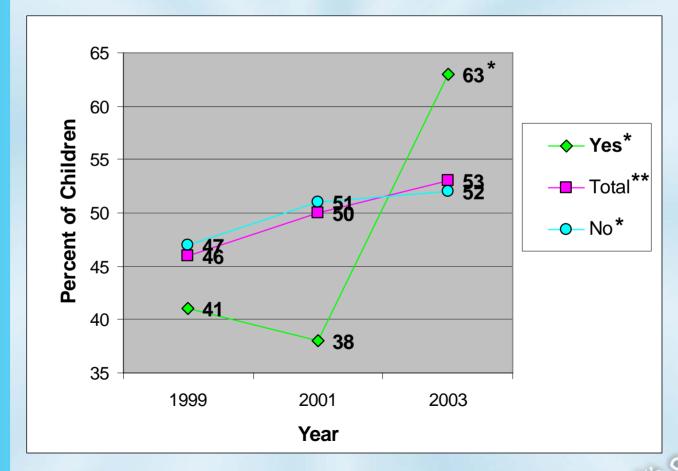
Mean Minutes	1999	2001	2003	
Total Physical Activity	82	87	91	
Light Physical Activity	17	14	16	
Moderate Physical Activity	29	34	30	
Vigorous Physical Activity	37	38	45**	**
Percent of Children	1999	2001	2003	
60 or More Minutes of Moderate and/or Vigorous Physical Activity	46	50	53	**

Notes: ** p<.01



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Gains in Meeting the Activity Guideline Were Highest Among Children from Households Using Food Stamps



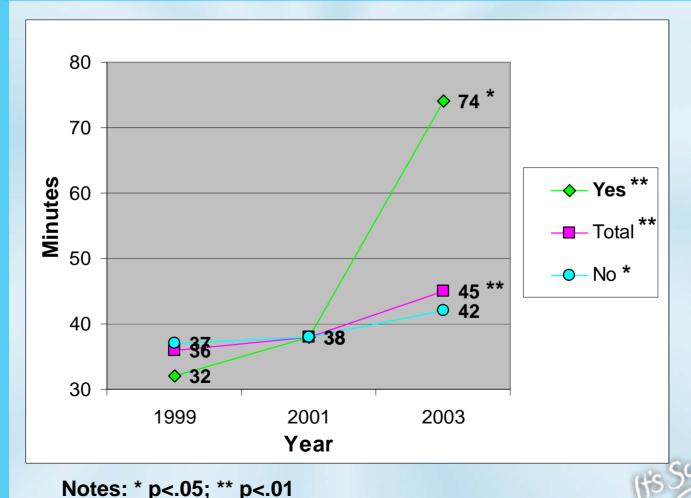
Notes: * p<.05; ** p<.01



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Gains in Minutes of Vigorous Physical Activity Were Highest Among Children from Households Using Food Stamps















At Risk and Overweight **Trends**













plums green salad









HOWARD HUGE"



"Forget it, Howard...I'm not going to supersize it."







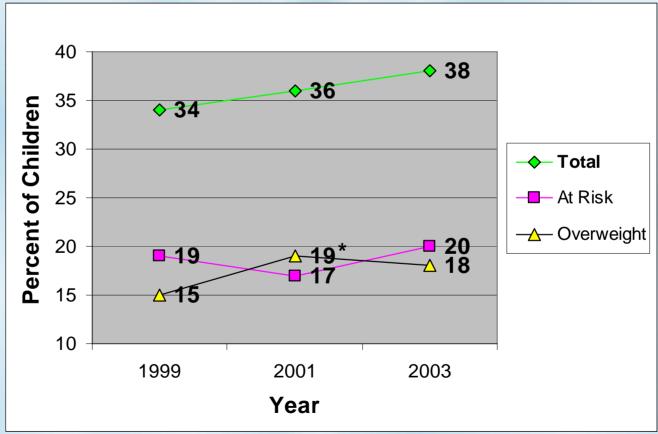






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At Risk and Overweight Rose Among California Children from 1999 to 2003

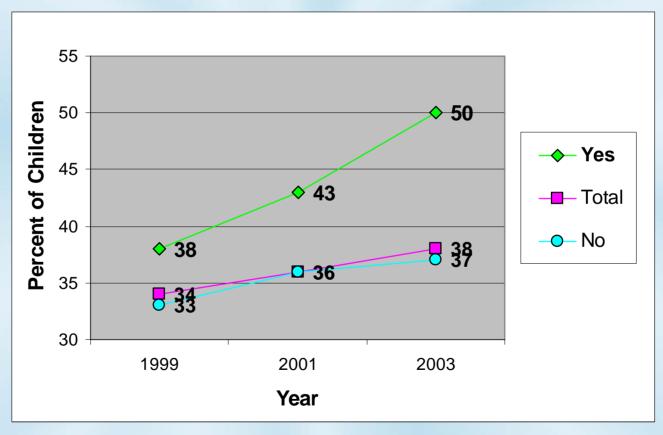


Notes: * p<.05; At Risk is a BMI at the 85th to 95th percentile; Overweight is a BMI at the 95th percentile and above.



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Gains in At Risk and Overweight Were Highest Among Children From Households Receiving Food Stamps



Notes: At Risk is a BMI at the 85th to 95th percentile; Overweight is a BMI at the 95th percentile and above.



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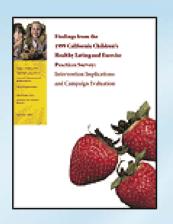
Summary of Findings

- Campaign exposure is related to FV knowledge and intake
- Increases in Campaign recall, knowledge, FV intake, & PA
- Best gains among low-income children
- No statistically significant changes in at risk & overweight

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Resources

 Available at www.ca5aday.com



CalCHEEPS Report
 (September, 2004):
 Highlights key priorities to help maximize the effectiveness of nutrition education interventions





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